Vinancial Statistics-Secretary McCulloch on

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Further Debate on Reconstruction in the Senate.

A Day of Adopting Resolutions in the Honse.

The Fenian Invasion the Subject of Legislation.

> Washington, Monday, June 4, 1866 THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLVES.

The Republican members were ready and anxious for a te to-day en the Reconstruction resolutions, but, in deference to the opposition, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Hendricks were induled in dilatory amendments and eeches. Mr. Poland has expressed a desire to be heard neily to-morrow, and Garrett Davis, it is stated, has given nesurance that he is good for one day. It is confidently believed that the final vote will be reached by Thursday

During the month of May last 24,999 accounts of Paymasters, Indian agents, ordnance, bounty claims, &c., were settled by the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, the whole involving the expenditure of \$16,455,683 58. There were also 7,739 accounts on hand, tetal amount; \$18,437,637. Vonchers revised, 138,660; muster rolls revised, 17,718; settlements recorded, 11,951. There are now but 110 clerks employed in this branch of

the Government service.

During the month of May last naval prize claims of all descriptions, involving the sum of \$11,563,135, were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$3.421,082 49. The receipts for the week ending to-day

amount to \$5,176,715 13, and the total receipts for the month of May were \$21,724,680 40. TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS. The discursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, for the week ending

day, were as follows: War Department, \$819,782; Navy Department, \$617,784; Interior Department, \$312,690. The disbursements on account of the same De-partments, for the month of May last, were: War Depart

week ending to-day, \$88,500 in twenty-fives, \$57,000 in

London and League Island go over till the Military bill is SECRETARY M'CULLOCH ON GOLD SALES.

The reply of Secretary McCulloch to the House resolusion in relation to gold sales by the Treasury Department, was in readiness to be sent into the House to-day, and will probably be sent in to-morrow. It shows that \$35,440,000 were sold during the month of May, at an average premium of over 30 per cent, and that about \$15,000,000 were sold during the latter part of February. The report, which makes 25 pages foolscap, is a very comprehensive doen ment, and gives a full and complete history of the gold transactions since Jan. 1.

THE PUBLIC DEST. Centrary to expectation, the public debt statement was not ready for publication to-day. The general features of h, however, can be briefly stated thus; it will show a large decrease in the principal of the debt as compared with last month's statement; an increase of about 18 million dellars in the amount of corrency on hand; making the total on md about \$80,000,000 against \$61,300,000 last month; a decrease of about \$40,500,000 in coin, occasioned by gold sales and payment of interest on 5-20s, about 21 million dollars. The total amount of gold on hand, including some four millions of gold certificates, is about 26 million dol-

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from the Southern ports last month were very heavy; from New-Orleans alone, about \$2,000,000. This will swell the total receipts from this source to \$16,500,000.

MR. DANA AND THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

Charles A. Dans, late of The Chicago Republican, is here. His withdrawal from that paper arose from differences of opinion respecting its management. He disposed of his interest, which was larger than that of any other stockholder, on his own terms, and leaves Chicago without any pecnniary loss and with none but kind feelings between himself and his associates.

NATIONAL TREEGRAPHS. The Postmaster General to-day transmitted to the Senate reply to a resolution of that body relating to the estab lighting of a telegraph in connection with the postal system He submits the replies to interrogatories made by himself from experts in telegraphy, containing much valuable information as to the cost of constructing and operating lines, &c. The mails, the Postmaster General says, are now transported by rail 32,112 miles, to which will be added, on the completion of the Parific Railroad, say 2,000 miles, making in all 34,112 miles of railway service-Matimating two thirds of this distance as covered by the principal mail routes within the meaning of the Senate resolution, the telegraph would be required for 22,941 miles, costing for the construction of a single wire line, at \$150 per mile, \$3,411,150. But as a three-wire line will not be above the average of the facilities required on the principal mail routes to accomplish any practical purpose in aid of the Post-Office Department, it is safe to estimate the construction upon that basis rather than upon a single wire, which will increase the cost to \$6,822,300. The cost of a six wire line he estimated at \$590 per mile, with 30 poles to the mile, and no allowance of extra expenses for running through cities nor for submarine cables; the ansmal cost of maintaining lines, salaries, repairs, &c., in-studed, he estimates at 10 per cent on the cost of construction, and the depreciation of all kinds at eight per cent setimates of receipts, gross or net, which will depend so largely on the manner in which the system will be managed to secure or lose the public confidence and he so much affected by the character and extent of compensation of private organizations that I would regard any estimate too special to be relied upon. As the result of my investigation and the resolution of the Senate, I am of the opinion insurrection or rebellion argainst the United States, and their adoption now the more of the saw no necessity for their adoption now.

that it will not be wise for the Government to inaugurate the proposed system of telegraphs as a part of the postal service, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political

Among the documents submitted by the Postmaster-General in response to the resolution of the Senate re-specting the erection of Government telegraph lines, is the answer of the American, Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies to his inquiries. This document is somewhat voluminous, yet one which cannot fail to attract attention, and will convey many facts not generally known, and of interest to all connected with tele graph enterprises. Among the points reached are:

graph enterprises. Among the points reached are:

First—The impracticability of predicating telegraph tariffs on the Post-office system of once charge to all places, and taking the minimum of present tariffs as the standard. This, it claims, would be making what are called "social messages" suffer for the commercial business, the former being chiefly local and representing the minimum tariff, and the latter distant. It also shows how impracticable it would be to sustain the lines under such a tariff unless with an enormous increase of business, which if effered could not be sent without the corresponding increase of wires, the increase of capital, and the absorption of large sums of money without any certainty of advantage.

the absorption of large sums of money without any certainty of advantage.

Second: The failacy of the proposal to send sixty-word messages at the present rate of postage, showing that the mercuet of delivering a message in New York exceeds eight cents, and that under ordinary expenses of rent and operators, with the wirse constantly occupied during twelve hours each day at the rate of 2.000 words per hour, a six-wire line between Washington and New York would entail a net loss of over \$100,000 per annum.

ington and New York would chain the present tariffs, a firm! The necessity for the size of the present tariffs, showing that they have not been increased beyond the general advance of the cost of labor and other values.

Fearth: The error of assuming that a corresponding increase of business from every reduction of the tariff, claiming that there is a limit to the exposure by telegraph of commercial and social correspondence, and that the mails must necessarily absorb nearly all communication not requiring immediate diseatch.

spatch.

First. The necessity for combinations of lines, not only to able companies to economize their expenses and preserve walve of telegraph property, but for the purpose of sending muonications, without unnecessary repetition, under a gle management and responsibility, thus avoiding the chief

onical for regainers and marchal value.

Eights That the average earnings of the large companies topolarly represented as enormous, have been very small, thousanded earnings not averaging over four per cent for the past

united earnings not averaging over four per cent for the past year.

Nath: That the United States revenue tax has averaged over four cents on each message, independent of local and State assessments, which have, in some States, been equal to four cents more. The revenue tax on the net receipts of the American Telegraph Company for 1860 was 23 per cent. If the income tax on dividends and State taxes were added the total tax would be about one-third of the entire net receipts.

Tests. That any attempt to found a system like that proposed, and sustain it upon its own revenues, must be unsuecessful. It is claimed that the proper functions of Government are in the protection of private enterprise, and that Government should neither compose with nor repress it so long as proof is attainable of the correctness of the basis on which the buginess is transacted.

Elevants: That under our institutions a telegraph system.

mainess is attainance of the confedence in the basis of the following maines is transacted. Elecents: That under our institutions a telegraph system controlled by the Government must be, in the nature of things, bleetionable. Especially must it be so to the press, to all cively interested in the politics of the mation, and that the lines can'd not tail, sooner or later, to become mere Government vehicles for espionage and power.

Tecleta: Bentes all the public statements made of the cost of constructing lines as visionary and untrue. It is shown hat the expenditure for the mere cables laid in the Hudson kiver to connect New-York with Washington exceeds the whole amount of the public estimate made of the cost of an antire line between these cities.

Much collateral information is given, including the fi-

Much collateral information is given, including the financial results of the past six years and the difficulties and

peculiarities of the business. It appears from this answer that there are over 70 telegraph offices in New-York City, with a force of 375 persons; that there are now 30 wires between New-York and Washington, and that nearly 100 wires leave the city of New-York. The American and Western Union companies have about 2,000 offices, with 5,000 employés.

The names of 30 companies are given, with an aggregate eapital of \$50,000,000, employing 6,000 persons. A description of the various telegraph instruments is

added, with their capacity, qualities, and the extent to which ther are or have been used. The answer closes with a brief review of the business

The President has also approved the bill authorizing and

following is an extract:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Government of Canada have authorized R. Porter, esq., the magistrate commanding the Government vessel La Canadianie employed in protecting the fisheries of Canada, to issue fishing hecuses on the payment of the sum of 30 cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing. The license will remain in force during this season, and will confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty. This measure is of a provisional nature."

PLANTING FORESTS AT THE WEST.

PLANTING FORESTS AT THE WEST. The House Committee on Public Lands, under the lead of their Chairman, the Hon. G. W. Julian, seems intent ng such wide-spread attention. They have asked for a

upon arriving at some tangible conclusion concerning tree planting on the woodless Western plains, which is attractreport on this subject from the Agricultural Department: also from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the character of an Indian College in Kansas, which proposes to plant 10,000 acres of experimental forests within five

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866, NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

The Chark laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General in response to a resolution adopted some months ago, calling for information as to the cost, practicability, etc., of establishing a National system of telegraphing in connection with the Post-Office Depart-ment.

ment.

Referred to the Special Committee on the subject of a National Telegraph System.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to restore Lieut. Commander Richard M. Law of the United States Navy to the active list, which

was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

At 1 o'clock the Reconstruction resolution was taken up.
The question was upon the adoption of the following amendment:
Secrion 4. The obligations of the United States incurred in

suppressing insurrection or in defense of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto shall remain inviolate.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor and delivered a speech

Mr. Haspeners took the floor and delivered a speech against the pending proposition. He commenced with a review of the proceedings by which the measure was agreed upon in the Senate, characterizing them as most extraordinary and unusual. He did not believe that the people would indorse any such caucus proceedings. They would demand to know why such a proposition was adopted and presented to them for ratification. He did not believe that the present was the proper time for amending the Constitution, eleven States being denied representation in Congress. The second section, he said, was unjust to the South and West. It it was proposed to change the basis of representation in the House, why not change it in the Senate also? This was prohibited by the Constitution, but the power that made could insmake. It was manufestly unjust? The North-West that the six Now England States, and equal power in the Senate and the six government, but merely a part of a political by wisdom or by magnanimity to a fallen foe. The fourth and fifth sections were unnecessary, as the National debt would never be repaidated and the Rebel debt would never be paid. He characterized the whole measure, not a necessity of the Government, but merely a part of a political programme. At the close of Mr. Hendricks's remarks, the pending amendment was adopted.

Certain verbal amendments to the fifth section were then agreed to.

Mr. VAN Wirkele submitted an amendment as a new

against whom no prosecution for treason has been instituted within—years, shall at the expiration of that time, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United Suates, be exempted from all pains, penalties and liabilities for such participation in the Rebellon.

Mr. Dawson insisted on the previous question. The House, however, refused to second it.

Mr. Dawson insisted on the previous question. The House was opposed to voting immediately on the question, moved the reference of the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and they were so referred.

Mr. Davis demanded the Yens and Nays upon this amendment, with the following result:
Yiss-Meesrs Cowan, Davis Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Yan Winkle, and Willey-S.
Nays-Messrs, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Hove, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Morgan, Ng. Poland, Pomeroy, Ramesy, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yaics-26.
So the amendment was disagreed to.
Mr. Henderson offered the following:
Strike out of section two of the proposed amendment the following:

Strike out of section two of the proposed amendment the following:

"But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its maie inhabitants, being citizens of the United States not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age in such State; "and insert in lieu thereof the foliowing: "Excluding also two-fifths of such persons as have been discharged from involuntary servitude by any proclamation of the President of the United States, or by amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the year 1861, and to whom the elective franchise may be denied."

This was disagreed to.

Mr. Doollitle offered the following, as a substitute for the second section.

Mr. Doclittle offered the following, as a substitute for the second section.

After the census to be taken in the year 1870, and each suc-ceeding census, Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over 21 years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situate in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States.

Mr. Doolittle explained the effect of such an amendment as he proposed upon the representation of the differ-ent States, reading a table recently published in the newsent States, reading a table recently published in the Repapers on this subject.

Mr. POLAND took the floor to address the Senate at length on the pending proposition, but gave way to Mr. Doolittle, who at 3 o'clock, moved an Executive Session, which was held, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LUNATICS IN THE DISTRICT.

Under the call of States for bills, Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to amend the act to enable guardians and committees of lunatics in the several States to act in the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

the Committee for the District.
UNITED STATES COURTS IN ENODE ISLAND.
Mr. JENCERS introduced a bill to alter the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode Island District, and amendatory of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TAPPAN (N. Y.) BAY.

Mr. Wright introduced a joint resolution relative to a fresh water basin for iron-clads at Tappan Bay, on the Hudson River; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

TERRITORY OF "LINCOLN."

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohlo) introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territory.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Mr. Farnsworth introduced a bill to amend the practice of the United States Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill regulating the tenure of certain offices, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that all elegantics who hold their office by appointment from the Product, or any of the heads of departments, shall hold their offices for four years from the date of their appointment, and shall not be subject to removal during their term of office except for malfeasance; and in all cases where the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to appoint the same advice and consent shall be necessary before any removal shall be effected, provided that the act shall not apply to those holding positions merely as clerks.

apply to those holding positions merely as clerks.

Mr. Hitchcock (Nebraska) introduced a bill to provide for the geological survey of the Territory of Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Lands. Also a bill to provide for the erection, at Nebraska City, of a building for Post-Office and Internal Revenue office, and for holding United States Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Burleios (Dakota) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the amount paid to the Indian tribes for various purposes.

which they are of have been used.

The answer closes with a brief review of the business ment, \$1,726,786. Navy Department, \$4,903,175. Interior Department, \$1,976,786. Navy Department, \$4,970,776. Navy Department, \$4,903,175. Interior Department, \$1,176,318.

Amount of fractional currency received by the Treasure from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week ending to-day, \$83,000 in twenty-fives, \$7,000 in the printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week ending to-day, \$83,000 in twenty-fives, \$7,000 in the printing Bureau of the Treasury during the steps and \$1,600 in fives making a total of currency fresh to the examinabilities, while the phases of public necessity is teadily at young to the new mickel five cent pieces does not an interior of the phase of public necessity is teadily at young the new mickel five cent pieces does not an interior of the provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government in metal and casting is \$19.00 for each \$20, and here is no provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government to metal and casting is \$19.00 for each \$20, and here is no provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government to metal and casting is \$19.00 for each \$20, and here is no provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government to metal and casting is \$19.00 for each \$20, and here is no provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government to metal and casting is \$19.00 for each \$20, and here is no provision of law for their redemption; while it be claimed to the control of our time.

The ARMY BILL

Mr. Schenck's Army bill was again a subject of general law of the control of the contro

The President has also approved the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board to examine a site at or near Portland for a fresh water basin for the iron-chal vessels of the United States Navy, and to ascertain the advantages and coat of said site, and report to Congress during the present session.

THE PISHERIES.

On the 31st ultime, Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, from which the following is an extract:

"I have the bonor to inform you that the Government of Canada have authorized R. Porter, esq., the magistrate commanding the Government vessel La Canadianie employed in protecting the fisheries of Canada, to issue fishing hecases on the payment of the sum of 30 cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing. The license will remain in force during this season, and will confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fisheriem of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty. This measure is of a provisional nature."

PLANTING FORESTS AT THE WEST.

reason odious in his estimation?
Mr. Williams replied that he would have punished it.
Mr. Elightfog expressed a wish that Mr. Williams
rould amend his resolution so as to specify what he would

Mr. WILLIAMS said he would have done precisely what the presumed Mr. Eldridge would not have cone.

Mr. Eldridge would not have cone.

Mr. Eldridge would not have cone.

Mr. Eldringe inquired what that was, but he received no direct reply.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that the preamble was a mere recital of facts taken from a loyal paper in Augusta, Ga. He moved the previous question.

Mr. RATMOND (N.Y.) suggested that some debate should be allowed, so that the House might know on what evidence the statement rested. He was entirely ignorant of the facts on which he could base his vote for either the preamble or the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to withdraw the previous question, as it was not a question of evidence, but of representation. The statements in the preamble were taken from a newspaper published in the City of Augusta under the denomination The Loyal Georgian.

After some further running discussion the previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted without a division.

division.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The resolution offered by Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) on Monday last, and which, objection having been made, went over under the rule, came up next in order, as follows:

Resolved. That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the House of Representatives a schedule of all the Railroad property which was in possession of the Government on May 1.1855, whether held by right of capture or by purchase, and if by purchase, stating the cost; also, what disposition has been made of such property; it sold, whether for cash, and if for credit, under what law and authority, and whether the purchase money has been paid, or what steps have been taken to recover it. recover it. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

GOLD SALES.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wilson (Iowa) last Monday, and which, objection being made, went over under the rule, came up next in order. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House how much gold belonging to the Government of the United States has been sold since the 1st day of January, 1886; the date and the amount: by whom sold; the compensation allowed for such sales, and the premium received; also whether any gold has been bought for the Treasury since that date, and if so, the amount and date of such purphases, the amount of premium paid, and who acted as agents in such purchase; also, whether any bonds of the linited States have been bought or sold for the Treasury since that date, the dates and amounts of such purchases or sales, the amount paid or received for the same, and the character and denomination of said bonds.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

MEXICAN BONDS.

MEXICAN BONDS.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Dawson on the 19th of March, and which then, debate arising, went over under the rule, came up next in order, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of the Mexican, or any other Government, without impairing her own credit, and impairing and imposing new burdens upon her people.

Resolved, That the sacred faith of the American people is pledged to the payment of our public debt, and that it is unwise to complicate our financial affairs by the assumption of the obligations of other countries.

Resolved, That the true policy of the United States is, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entanging alliances with none.

Mr. Dawson (Pa.) moved the previous question, or he suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dawson then saying that it was manifest that the House was opposed to voting immediately on the question, moved the reference of the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and they were so referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Miller [Pa.] on the 19th of March, and which then went over under the rule, came up next in order, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of ordering 25,000 extra copies of the agricultural Report of 1864 to be printed, and it was adopted.

ALLANTIC AND WESTERN COMMUNICATION.

it was adopted.

ATLANTIC AND WESTERN COMMUNICATION.

A resolution offered by Mr. Raymond on the 2d of
April, and which then went over under the rule, came up

April, and which then went over under the rule, came up next in order, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a commission of five persons be appointed by the President of the United States to consider and report to Congress, at its next session, upon the necessity of some more speedy, cheap and reliable means of teansportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, and to submit some plan, whether by law or treaty, whereby the National Government can aid in providing for said necessity if it shall be found to exist, Provided That said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services and no payment of any kind except for such traveling expenses as they may actually incur in discharging the daties imposed upon them by this resolution.

On suggestion of Mr. RAYMOND, the resolution went over informally.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLARK (Ohio) offered the following resolution, and

Mr. CLARR (Ohio) offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

Resolved. That whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstration of the Fenian organization with the arowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain according to the laws of Nations as interpreted by the British anthorities, entitled said Fenian organization to be regarded with respect and entitled to the rights of belligerents, the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of taking such action as may be proper to secure that object.

The House refused to second the previous question. Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) called for tellers on the previous question, but they were also refused.

Mr. BRANDAGE (Conn.) rose to debate the resolution, which, thereupon, went over under the rule.

NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. NIBLACK (Ind.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the propriety of making provision for the erection of a new Executive mansion for the use of the President of the United States, and of setting apart the present Executive mansion for the use of the State Department.

CLERICAL.

Mr. PHILPS (Md.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the resolution for the employment of a clerk by the Committee on the Militia.

STONEMAN'S REPORTS.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered a resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the reports of Gen. Stoneman on the Memphis riot, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MILEAGE AND PAY OF CONGRESS.

MILEAGE AND PAY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. JOHNSON (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill for regulating and equalizing the mileage and pay of Members of Congress, so as to distribute among all of them the aggregate now paid in just proportion to the expenses necessarily incurred at the capital and in traveling to and from the same.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. Wilson (lowa) addressed the House in support of the bill. Mr. Wilson contended against the position assumed by the President in his annual message, that the question of the right of Secession must be judicially settled, finally and forever—that no State has the right to renounce its place in the Union. He held that there was no such question to be submitted to the courts—that it was a political question which had been settled by the founders of the Government and confirmed by the National armies in the late war. Every Secessionist in the country, he said, would rejoice to know that the question was still to be regarded as an open one, the venue only being changed in the Courts. in the Courts.

Mr. LE Bignd (Ohio) desired to ask a question. If

in the Courts.

Mr. Le Bicxd (Ohio) desired to ask a question. If Jeficrson Davis were put on trial, and his coansel were to contend that under the Constitution a State had a right to go out of the Federal Union, what would be the duty of the Supreme Court when that issue was made?

Mr. Wilson replied that the duty of the Supreme Court in such a case would be simply to say to Mr. Davis's counsel, and to the counsel for the Government, this is an issue which cannot be and shall not be tried in this Court.

Mr. Le Blood inquired whether it was not a question of constitutional construction.

Mr. Wilson denied that it was a judicial question in any sense. It was a political question which the people decided when they made the Constitution, and the right had never been conferred on the Supreme Court to entertain such an issue and to determine whether this is a Government or not. It was not a question of construction, and he would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he believed it was a question which should go to Court for adjudication.

Mr. Le Blood probled that he certainly did. He believed it was a question which belonged to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wilson and the description of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wrison also desired to ask whether Mr. Le Blond elieved that Jefferson Davis had committed the crime of

believed that Jefferson Davis had committed the chair of treason again the Government?

Mr. LE BLOND expressed his belief that all who had taken up arms against the Federal Government were guilty of treason.

Mr. Witzen argued that if Jefferson Davis had committed treason, it followed that Mississippi had no right to

secede.

Mr. Le Blond suggested that that might be the opinion of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but it did not follow that the Court would agree with him; particularly as Salmon P. Chase and a number of distinguished statesmen, both North and South, had, in days gone by, contended differently.

Mr. Wilson did not know whether Mr. Chase had ever arranged such an opinion and did not helica that he did.

expressed such an opinion, and did not believe that he did; but if so, that would account for the gentleman's willing-ness to leave the question to his decision.

but if so, that would account for the gentleman's willingness to leave the question to his decision.

Mr. Le Blond repudiated the idea, and denied entertaining a desire that the Supreme Court should make such a decision. He did not believe that it would.

Mr. Wilson—Then the gentleman does not believe that the Chief Justice entertained the opinion which he attributed to him because he would certainly decide in accordance with his opinion.

Mr. Le Blond replied that he hoped Chief-Justice Chase had by this time changed his opinion and become a much better man.

Mr. Wilson expressed his satisfaction that the gentleman's opinion of the Chief Justice was improving. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the doctrine contained in the remarks which he had submitted, he believed to be not only good law, but absolutely necessary for the safety and perpetuity of the Government. If this question was thrown into the courts it would be unsettling the foundation of the Government and exposing the country to anarchy. He did not desire any such result, and therefore, he said, if any United States Judge were to entertain that question he would be guilty of judicial treason against the United States.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

Wednesday next.

Mr. Marshall presented the credentials of Mr. Parsons, claiming a seat as a representative from Mississippi, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Solders' AND SAILORS' UNION.

Mr. Corr (Wis.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, which was read the third time and passed.

PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS. PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce and establish the pay of soldiers of the army.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) made an hour's speech against the bill, arguing that the bill would work great injustice and inequality, and sustaining the argument by illustrations of what its effect would be.

Mr. Dumont (Ind.) followed in an hour's speech in support of the bill.

Mr. SCHENCE (Ohio) gave notice that he would try to bring the House to a vote on the bill to-morrow.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

FIELD SPORTS. Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. KNICKERBOCKER-THE VETERAN NEW YORKERS VICTORIOUS. A friendly encounter between two nines from these

clubs, at Hoboken, yesterday, proved to be a very enjoyable

one to the New Lork Chin haled score: R | KNICKERBOCKER. 5 Taylor, I. f. 2 Davis, p. 2 Hinsdale, ist b. 2 State, 3d b. 3 Vail, c. 4 Manning, c. f. 4 Homens, s. s. 3 Bensell, 3d b. 2 Guion, r. f. Dakin, p.
Wyckeff, 3d b.
C. Holt, sr., c. f.
Davall, i. f.
C. Holt, jr., 1st b.
Richards, r. f.

Much Ado About Nothing-Two Cubans Arrested on the Complaint of a Spanish Editor A Challenge to Fight a Duel Alleged to Have Been Sent by the Accused-The Case Dismissed. Yesterday Capt. Jourdan and Officer Wooldridge of the Sixth Precinct, arrested two Young and wealthy Cubana.

amed Manuel Suarez and Melchior Bernat, on the complaint of Jose F. De Conta, editor of La Cronica, a Spanish jouthal or long r. De Coules where the La Complainant on Wednesday last appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and stated that the accused, through a representative named Domingo De Golcomia, had sent him a challenge to fight a duck. A warrant was accordingly issued by the magistrate for the arrest of the parties complained of and placed in the hands of the above officers for service. appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and stated that the accused, through a representative named Domingo De Golcomia, had sent him a challenge to fight a duck. A warrant was accordingly issued by the magistrate for the arrest of the parties complained of and placed in the hands of the above officers for service.

After considerable search the officers forad them yesterday it is for the into custody. They

were taken before Justice Dowling at the Tembs, and both complainant and defendants being ready with counsel, the examination was at once commenced. The counsel for the complainant stated that after mutual explanations his client was satisfied that he had been mistaken and wished to withdraw the complaint. This the magistrate would not allow alleging that the case as it then stood was in the form of a follow, and he thought the proper course was to proceed with the examination and see if a crime had really been committed.

Domingo de Goloomia, residing at No. 127 East Twelfthst., testified that on the 30th nlt. he had an interview with the complainant, at his office, No. 5 Ann-st., he was not authorized by either of the defendants to convey a challenge to the complainant, either verbal or written, to fight a duel, and he complainant to M. Manpos, an officer in the employ of the Spanish Government; his object was to learn from the complainant to M. Manpos, an officer in the employ of the Spanish Government; his object was to learn from the complainant for that purpose, and no other.

Nothing further was cheifed on the cross-examination, and the case was dismissed by the magistrate. The defendants intend to commence a suit against the complainant for faise arrest and imprisonment.

There was a large concourse of Germans on the Julon square yesterday afternoon, the object of which was to

Union square yesterday afternoon, the object of which was to protest against the Sanday Law. Numerous processions passed through the streets with flying banners and music to the Square, where there was two stands, from the principal of which hang the tattered remains of the Garibaidi and 7th N. Y. Unigrs.

Mr. Kirght presided over the meeting, which was throughout conducted in an unexceptionable way. The President remarked that there were representatives there of 173 associations, to protest against the infringement on our rights as citizens of a free country and as members of various corporations, to principally as workingmen. The adopted citizens were entitled to the same constitutional privileges as were enjoyed by the native. They were entitled to a free exercise of their citizenship, and above all to religious liberty. That Sanday law had mainly passed through the intolerance of the country population. We are willing to sacrifice our hearts' blood for the country, if ever it should be imperied again, but we must insist upon having our own rights. There were no capitalists in the meeting, because they lived every day as pleasantly as on Sunday; but the workingman who labored lo end 14 hours a day, ought to have one day of rest. The capitalist had no idea how a laborer felt after his hard work, how much he was in need of air and recreation. The President exhorted the meeting to agritate until the obnoxions law would be repealed.

Messus STAFF and SCHMIDT having been elected Vice-Presidents, the following resolutions were read and, on motion, adopted:

Warran, The recently-enseted Exche Law as a whole does not

every citizen of the protection of the ordinary and imparial thomas of justice, imanuch as it empowers the executive to act for all practical purposes as prosecuting efficer, judge, and executioner at the same time.

Readed. That we will not dishand, nor cesse in our efforts, until this law, in its procent offensive farm, shall have been repealed, and that the executive committee herefolore appointed, subject to the approval of the delegates of the societies and organizations this day assembled, be and the same is hereby empowered to further process to the organization of our force, and to adopt such measures as my he necessary to vindicate our rights and to secure united action and monorate mond on our part at the ensuing election.

Mr. FRIEDMANN addressed the meeting at length. He said there was no country where personal liberty was held dearer than these United States. Religious freedom was recognized by the constitutions of all the States. Governments must, therefore, observe the strictest neutrality in regard to religious views. But there had ever been, and still were, men who endeavored to introduce a State religion; the Puritans of our days were still as intolerant as in past ages. Their favorite idea was to enforce an observance of Sunday, similar to the Jawish mode of passing their Sabbath. In order to effect this, they consider it necessary to close the places of public amusement. They have their own way of enjoying themselves, such as carriages and their wines, and to declare that no man can decently behave that stays outside from Saturday midnight to Monday morning. The speaker alluded to the services disadvantages growing out of this law to various Societies, to the ruin of many konset men, while dishonest and disreputable houses managed to thrive as nead. He appealed to the intelligence of the people and characterized this law as party measure. There were nother means of getting the law repealed but that of agriation. They should endeavor to elect but such men to the Legislaver of the process of t

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JOINT BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS-EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1867 .- The joint Board met in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, the Mayor in the chair, when his Honor sub-mitted his statement of the expenses of the City Government for 1867, in substance as follows: He states that the amount included in this estimate is much

mitted his statement of the expenses of the City Government for 1867, in substance as follows:

He states that the amount included in this estimate is much larger than that appropriated for 1866. It was undoubtedly well known that the accounts of the city have for many years been largely overdrawn, the amounts appropriated for the several previous years being insufficient to meet expenses. These extra liabilities, including interest, have amounted to the sum of \$480.466, \$29.036 or which has been increased by the city authorities, and \$189.5.0 by the action of the Board of Education. Whatever may have been the controlling induceds the retofore, we have now to bear these accumulated expenses as a portion of the taxes for the year 1867. The amount to be raised for police purposes has been increased from \$440.600 to \$445,195, rendered necessary by the advanced salaries allowed to the force by the Legislature. The sum set down for the Fire Department is \$50,000—the same as last year. The amount set apart for cleaning the streets for 1866 was \$49,000. The amount now recommended is \$71,800. The public demand that the streets should be kept clean, and the Mayor recommends that the Aldermen make the sum sufficiently large for the purpose of producing this necessary and beneficent result. The amount estimated for the general purposes of the City Government have been augmented to the sum of \$105,000, exclusive of other deficiencies. Some of the items have been enlarged on account of the enhanced cost of materials, and some, including for Trunat Home, \$10,000, aucounting in all to \$50,000, have been added thereto. By far the largest item linglist and every night during the year. So far as the Mayor has been able to ascertain it is the aimost universal desire of the people, and it seemed to him that the future property of the city demanded that it should be done. The continued publication of the "City Mannail" is recommended. The amount submitted for the support of the Public Schools including deficiency, is \$72,017, which

For principal and interest on City Bonds \$150,082 08 For interest on do. 326,007 19 For Salaries. For Police purposes. For Fire Department. For General purposes 586,000 or For Cleaning streets, &c 71,950 or For Certificates, as per bill of Legislature 278,794 2

Total. \$2.882,413 86

The message was referred to a Committee consisting of Aldermen Armfield, O'Keete, Newman, Hipstale, and Kaibfelsch, and Sepervisors Taibet, Osborn, Scholez, McGrath and Lattle. On motion the Mayor and President of the Board were added.

The statement was ordered to be printed, when the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN. - The Board met after the adjournment of the joint Board, President Bliss in the chair. The ordinance for the renaming and renumber-

CONEY ISLAND POINT-AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD OF HEALTH.-Mr. S. B. Higginbotham appeared before the Hon, John A. Lett, in Chambers, at the new

CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VERMONT STATE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.-This body meets at Montpelier on Wednesday, June 6. Robert S. Newton, M. D., of the

THE SUPPRAGE MEETING OF THE M. E. CHURCH .-The adjourned meeting of this Church will be held at the M. E. Church, Sullivan st., near Bleecker, this evening.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, June 4 .- There is a short

apply of beef cattle at Forty-fourth-st. this morning, and con-

quently an advance of price, upon all the first sales, of ful

alf a cent a pound upon the high quotations in our last week's report. Nearly all the sales before noon were at 161 sisje. pm, and butchers say still higher. Only 2,081 are on sale out stock that buyers have "pitched in" to get first choice, at whatever price was asked, not knowing that some 400 or tot whatever price was asked, not knowing that some edge on tee head were to arrive to morrow, which may reduce prices as much below isat week as they were above this morning. The supply of the week so far numbers less than 5,000 head, and while the drovers can keep the supply down to that figure or below 6,000 head, there is no chance for a decline, as the demand continues strong for the city trade and all the surrounding country, not only by butchers, but many graziers, who have not yet stocked their farms and are beginning to be somewhat anxious. It is therefore not at all surprising that prices advanced the morning, although they were lower at Albany. It seems that a much smaller number was taken for this market than was expected, and a smaller number come by the Erie road than was expected, and a smaller number come by the Erie road than was expected, and a smaller number come by the Erie road than was calculated upon, and these were nearly all sold at Bergen Friday and Saturday at considerably lower prices than are current here to-day. At least we notice sales of several lots of illunois steers at 15% bic., and very few, even what are called poor, sell for such prices to-day. There are really no poor cattle in market, nearly the whole stock is now, as it has been for several weeks, composed of nice, smooth, cern-fed fillionis steers, of about 7 wet, average. The quality never was better, although the weight has been greater in former years. The weather continues cool for the season, and the day's business closes no less promising for drovers during the.

The Sheep market has been so hard for drovers during the

week that it has deterred them from sending in supplies for this morning. We found no fresh stock in Sixthat, and only about 500 head left over from Saturday. The consequence was that some sheep sold at 7jc. P B which would not have brought 7c. three days ago... There are 28 cat loads of Hogs in market this morning sell-ing slowly at 10; 2 10 c. P B.

BEATEN WITH A CLUB-ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINA-Nauman took the ante-mortem deposition of Terence Moon. From the statement made by the injured man, it would appear that on the 26th ult, he and Thomas Lynch, while at work in a lumber vari at the foot of Thirty-sixthes. E. R., quartied, and Lynch challenged him to a fist light. The challenge was accepted, but instead of contenting himself with nature's weapons. Lynch at once struck him upon the head with a piece of plank, inflicting injuries which are likely to prove fetal. A verdlet in accordance with the above statement was rendered by the jury. Lynch was arrested immediately after the occurrence, and committed by Justice Councily to swait the result of the wounded man's injuries.

A NEW-YORK PICKPOCKET CAUGHT IN THE COUN-TRY.—On Friday last Detective Irving of the Twentieth Pre-einet of this city, arrested at Fishkilt Michael O'Neill, alian "Mike the Grecian," a noted New-York pickpocket, while in the act of plying his trade among the many who were on their way to attend the funeral of Gen. Scott at West-Point. When arrested the thief was in the act of taking from the pocket of Mr. Orrin D. Remington of Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st. this city, a wallet containing \$15. He had already stolen from the pocket of Mr. Robert W. White of No. 133 Nassau st., a wallet containing \$340. Both wallets were found in the possession of the thief, and restored to the owners. Justice Nelson opened court in one of the rooms of the hotel, near the steamboat landing; the witnesses were examined, and in an inconceivable short space of time after the theft was committed, the pick-pocket found himself an inmate of the County Jail, awaring his trial. "Mike the Grecian," a noted New-York pickpocket, while in

resterday arrested by Officer Taylor of the Twenty-first Pre-cinct on the complaint of Daniel Kelly, residing in Fertyseventh-st. near Tuird-ave. The complainant states that on Saturday night the accessed met him in Fortieth-st., near Third-ave. knocked him down and beat him on the head with a cinh, and forcibly robbed him of \$157 in Treasury nete. The accused escaped at the time, but was yesterday arrested as above stated. He was held to bail by Justice Connelly to

A YOUTHFUL SWINDLER .- Joseph Murphy, aged 16 years, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Niven and Vaughan on the complaint of Mr. George Herrell of No. 302 Canal-st. The complainant states that the boy came to his store and represented that he had been sent by Mr. Rothsstore and represented that he had been sent by Mr. Rothschild, a merchant in the Bowery, to procure some samples of cloth. Believing his statement Mr. H. gave him cloth to the amount of \$60. Hearing nothing from Mr. Rothschild, Mr. H. called upon him, and was informed that he knew nothing whatever of the transaction—he must have been imposed upon. Mr. H. accordingly caused his arrest. A number of other merchants have been swindled in a similar manner. The accused is a native of Toronto, Canada East, and until a chort time since was in the employ of Mr. Collimore of Ne. 677 Broadway. At many of the plages where he has operated he has used that gentleman's name to procure goods. Justice Hogan committed him for trial.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED .- On Sunday night several of the officers of the Fifteenth Precinct entered a room on the second floor of No.64 East Fourteenth-st., and there found Lewis Baker, Jas. Bevins, William Wilson and Andrew Coffee playing cards. The party were arrested and a number of obecks seized. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned before justice Ledwith. In answer to the charge of gambling, they stated that they were playing cards but for amusement only, and they were accordingly discharged. Baker was prominently before the public, some years since, in connection with the marder of Bill Poole.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.-Yesterday, Mr. William Stiner of No. 14 Second-st., left his horse and wagon standing in front of No. 211 West Thirty-fourth-st., and while temporarily absent, three young men named John W temporarily absent three roung area manea of an address of Brown and John Smith, jumped into the vehicle and drove off. They were followed by the owner, who gave the slarm, and the thieves were finally overhauled and arrested by Detective Irving of the Twentieth Precinct. They were subsequently committed for trial by Justice Ledwith; in default of bail.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open-to the public, cularged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 9 a.m., k to 9p. m.; Ledies, 10 to 15 a.m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 19 a.m., k THE BEST FAMILY MACRINE IN UTAH.

GENTS: I have several good sewing ma hines, by various makers, in use in my family; but your machine in superior to them oil! by me in the treat results for passing the treat I. HAVE AREN IN THIS BEST MACHINE FOR PARILY THE TREAT I. HAVE AREN IN THIS TREATIONY. "-[Letter to Willow & Obbbe S. M. Co.

Ship Europa (Brem.). Von Hagen, Bremen 26 days, with moise and 17 pars. to Charles Luting & Co. The E. had one death during the assage.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and

BARGAINS

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, VASES, &c. DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co.,



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FISHING TACKLE ALL ITS VARIETIES,

A. DRAPER, No. 53 NASSAUST, one door from MAIDEN LANE. RUPTURE. NHITE'S

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